

FIRST BATTLE OF THE STRIKE.

Two People Killed and Many
Wounded in Pennsylvania.

A LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Sheriff and Deputies at Shenandoah Were
Fired at From a Saloon and Retaliated
With Deadly Effect—A Call for Troops—
President Mitchell, of the United Mine
Workers of America, in an Open Letter
to the Public, Explains the Miners' Side
of the Controversy.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 21.—A sheriff's
posse fired on a crowd of riotous men
near here this afternoon, killing two
persons and wounding seven others.
Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell
and Breneman were called to Shenandoah
to-day to suppress the mobs that
threatened mine workers and colliery
property. At quitting time three
sheriffs and a small posse, whom the
sheriff had summoned on the ground,
went to the Indian Ridge colliery of the
Reading Company to escort the work-
ingmen to their homes. The colliery is
located a short distance east of Shenandoah.

The workingmen left for home shortly
after 4 o'clock. They walked up the
middle of East Center street and
reached the Lehigh Valley railroad
station. Here they gathered a large
crowd of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians,
women and children, who lined both
sides of the street. A shot rang out
from a saloon. This was followed by
a shower of stones. Many of the
crowd had picked up sticks and stones
and were acting in a threatening manner.
Seeing this the sheriff, who had
previously cautioned his men to keep
cool and not to use their firearms,
commanded them to fire. The order
was obeyed with terrible results. The
crowd pursued the sheriff and his posse
to the Ferguson House, where they took
refuge.

Sheriff Toole shortly afterward telephoned
to Harrisburg and asked that
a detachment of troops be sent here.
It was learned that Adjutant-General
Stewart was in Philadelphia, and a tele-
gram was sent to him here.

CASUALTIES.

Following is a list of the killed and
wounded:

Killed—Mike Yuckavage, shot in the
eye.
A little girl, name unknown, shot in
the back of the neck.

Wounded—So far as can be learned:
Edward Coyle, aged about 50 years;
bullet wound near the heart. He was
sitting on his stoop.

Michael Scanlan, shot in the arm.

Anthony Skarnaziz, shot in the left
wrist by .22 calibre bullet.

John Wusdiekey, aged 40, shot in the
head; married.

Peter Stukonavitch, 28, shot in the
shoulder at the back.

Mike Sasitska, shot in the left shoulder.

Anthony Axalavage, shot in the left
side; serious. A .40 calibre bullet re-
moved.

Among those who were injured by the
rioters were the following:

George Redding, of Ringtown, ugly
gash on right forehead, caused by a brick.

Robert Edwards, aged 64, injured se-
riously by being hit with stones.

Charles Rawland, aged 33, injured in
the neck and head by stones.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 21.—President
Mitchell to-night issued an open letter
to the public, in part as follows:

"The striking mine workers recog-
nize their real opponents in this
struggle for a slight amelioration of
the hard, grinding conditions of the
average miners' life nine railroads,
which, besides producing approximately
72 per cent. of the hard coal, are the
sole carriers to Tidewater of all
coal mined in the anthracite field of
Pennsylvania, and for this service of
carriage a charge from 40 to 66 per
cent. per ton, according to the size of
the coal, is made. Incredible as it may
appear, they charge three times as
much to carry a ton of anthracite coal
100 miles as is charged to carry a bi-
tuminous ton of coal the same distance.
So exorbitant are the rates that the
legitimate profits which should be
credited to the mining interests of
these railroads are absorbed by freight
rates, and as a consequence their coal
properties are made to show a very
small profit on their capitalization.

"Speaking for the 130,000 mine work-
ers this day on strike, I recognize these
railroads as our real enemies and name
their presidents as the men responsible
for refusal to arbitrate or even con-
sider upon the differences which have grown
up, not between them and the organiza-
tion I represent, but between them and
their own employees, who, through
delegates selected by themselves, met
in convention in this city on August
13 and framed a list of grievances,
which were mailed to the general
superintendents of the mining depart-
ments of these railroads, accompanied
by an invitation to meet in joint con-
vention on August 27 for the purpose
of discussing such changes in the scale
of mining and conditions of employ-
ment as were warranted by the condi-
tions of the coal industry. The cordial
invitation extended was not even ac-
knowledgeed by those in charge of the
coal departments."

Mr. Mitchell then gives his reasons
for not consenting to arbitration in the
Markle case, saying Markle's coal
would be appropriated by the Lehigh
Valley Company and used as a weapon
to defeat the strike, and that Markle
could pay a higher scale of wages than
others only so long as the strike con-
tinued.

He declares himself in favor of arbi-
tration, but says arbitration would be
unnecessary if miners and mine owners
were to adopt the system of adjusting
wage disputes in force in the bituminous
districts, where annual conventions of
employers and employees agree upon
the scale of wages. President Mitchell
concludes:

"I and my official colleagues will not
ask to be recognized or consulted by
the mine owners if the officers or repre-

sentatives of these great railroad com-
panies will do what they have many
times said they would do, meet com-
mittees of their own employees and
come to a peaceful agreement.

"Were they to act upon this idea, I
firmly believe that the railroad com-
panies could finally arrive at an agree-
ment with the employees and establish
a relation and set up a precedent which
would make strikes almost impossible
in the future."

CAN'T FILL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—It was an-
nounced this afternoon that on account
of the stoppage of five additional col-
lieries of the Reading Company to-day
the company is returning orders for coal
unfilled. The Reading Company will
not sell any more coal in the present
crisis unless it has it ready for deliv-
ery.

CONCERNED ABOUT THE TROUBLE.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Lehigh
region to-day seemed to concern itself
more about the possibility of trouble
than any other one thing. Wherever
one went in this district the belief was
general that an outbreak will occur.
There was, however, no outward evi-
dence anywhere that such a thing is
likely. This feeling was no doubt pro-
duced by the disturbance at Shenandoah
and the arrival in Hazleton and on the
north side of a large number of de-
puties, who are said to be prepared for
any emergency.

WATCHMEN INCREASED.

It was known that all the coal com-
panies in the district has increased the
number of watchmen around their col-
lieries, and it was also known that a
number of deputies had been distrib-
uted through the south side by
Sheriff Brislin, of Carbon county, but
nothing much was thought of this.

The deputies who arrived at Free-
land, 12 miles north of here, during the
night from Wilkesbarre, are said to
number about 200. They were distrib-

DIPLOMATIC END OF CHINESE TROUBLE.

United States Government Has
Answered All Important Inquiries.

ITS PURPOSES DISCLOSED.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, Called at the
State Department and Departed With a
Disatisfied Expression Upon His Face—
The Proposal of Germany Declined—A
Commission to Adjust Difficulties With
China Proposed—Troops Will Probably
Go to the Philippines.

(By telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Sept. 21.—The United
States Government has made full and
complete answers to the various im-
portant inquiries that have been ad-
dressed to it by the Powers relative to
the Chinese trouble. It has gone far-
ther and has made a disclosure of all
of its purposes and, as a member of
the Administration puts it, it has
thrown its hand open on the table.
This action was taken after the Cab-
inet meeting to-day and a luncheon
at the White House that followed
served to reduce the decision to the
ultimate form.

THE SITUATION AT GALVESTON.

Martial Law Abolished and Civil
Government in Control.

FOOTING UP THE LOSSES.

A Regiment of Militia Placed at the Ser-
vice of the City for Guard and Patrol
Work—Sixteen Hundred and Forty-nine
Houses Destroyed in Part of One Dis-
trict—Work of the Red Cross Society—
The Resumption of Train Service—An-
other Disastrous Storm.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21.—At noon
to-day martial law was abolished and
the civil government resumed control
of affairs. The contract for clearing
the streets has been awarded to a local
firm. They will establish boarding
companies on the beach and commence
work Monday morning with an army
of laborers at \$2 per day.

Adjutant-General Scurry, of the
Texas Volunteer Guard, has placed his
regiment of militia at the service of
the city, and they will remain here for
guard and patrol work. No saloons
will be permitted to keep open. There

began in earnest. Several ships are
taking on cargoes.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS STORM.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 21.—The storm
of last night over Northern and North-
western Texas was one of the most
disastrous rain and electrical storms
experienced in years. The damage is
heavy, but is confined largely to cot-
ton and railroad interests. Farmers
declare that the injury to the cotton
crop will reach 10 per cent.

The Trinity river at Dallas has risen
nearly 30 feet since last night and
overflowed its banks to-day.

At Fort Worth considerable loss was
sustained. The Trinity river left its
banks during the night and the valley,
as far as the eye could see, was a vast
sheet of water. The river rose 21 feet
during the night. The city park there
was submerged to a depth of four feet,
and the water works was an island.

CORRUPT POLITICS.

DISCUSSED BEFORE THE NA-
TIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21.—The Na-
tional Municipal League held its final
meeting of the annual convention to-
day. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Balti-
more, was the principal speaker of the
forenoon session. His paper was en-
titled "The Essential Element in Good
City Government."

A paper on "Municipal Political
Parties," by Milo E. Malbie, of New
York City, was read by the secretary.
One of the principal topics of the
afternoon was a paper by Bird S.
Coler, comptroller of Greater New
York. He was unable to be present
and his paper was read by the secre-
tary.

MR. COLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Coler's paper was on "Danger of
the Commercial Spirit in Politics."

He asserted his belief in our system
of government, its plan and endurance,
but in recent years, he said, our ma-
terial progress, that should safeguard
the permanence of our institutions, has
in reality been the nursery of the
greatest dangers that confront the peo-
ple.

A spirit of commercialism has in-
vaded our politics and our statesmanship.
Public interests have been sacrificed to
private gain.

Men have discovered that there is
money in the business of politics, and
with many of them their greed is
greater than their public spirit.

The root of this evil, which is so dan-
gerous to our institutions, may be
found in the mistakes of our system of
politics. Our machinery for the main-
tenance of political divisions has be-
come so vast and complicated that
large sums of money are required to
keep it in motion.

Every trust in this country to-day is
in whole or part a creation of dishon-
est commercialism in politics. Honest
governments conducted on business
principles do not grant to combina-
tions of men or capital special privi-
leges or powers that are denied to the
individual citizen. Such legislation is
a radical and dangerous departure
from the true spirit of our system of
government.

In conclusion Mr. Coler said:

"The remedy for the evil of corrupt
politics is to arouse an intelligent
public opinion. The masses of the people
in this country are honest, and that
is why I believe in them. Aroused to
a full knowledge of their rights and
the wrongs they now suffer, they will
apply a remedy, and once aroused, no
political machine or combination of
politicians can stop them."

The convention closed with the read-
ing of a paper by M. N. Baker, of New
York, on "Municipal accounting,"
which was discussed by James B. Ca-
hoon, of Syracuse, N. Y.

FOUR MEN LYNCHED.

HOW A LOUISIANA MOB ADMIN-
ISTERS THE LAW.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—In "Bloody"

Tangipahoa parish last night four ne-
groes were hanged after the jail in the
village of Patchatoula had been broken
open and the prisoners, accused of
robbing the family of Henry Holtfel-
ter, had been taken from their cells.
Mrs. Holtfelter, who resisted the col-
ored men, was choked and beaten so
unmercifully that she lost her mind.
Wholesale lynchings are feared. The
men lynched were: Isalah Rollins, 18;
Nathaniel Downman, 47; Charles Elliott,
20, and George Hickman, 20.

There were fourteen colored suspects
in the Patchatoula jail accused of var-
ious robberies. Last night at 9
o'clock a committee of white citizens
called on Sheriff Nix and demanded the
keys to the jail. The Sheriff refused to
produce them. Axes were brought and
the jail was immediately broken open.

Four suspects were hanged to a tree
about four blocks away, after being
made to confess having participated
in the burglary of Holtfelter's house.

Not until 7 o'clock this morning were
the bodies cut down. Meantime the
coroner's jury returned a verdict of
death "by unknown means."
Citizens scoured the parish through-
out the night, arresting all the negroes
they could get their hands on. These
were crowded into the little jail at
Patchatoula, and a wholesale lynching
is feared.

Mayor Jackson and the Sheriff are
using every means to restore order,
but are making slow progress. The
better element among the colored popu-
lation is fleeing to the churches, where
the time is being spent in prayer.

Kentucky Murder Trail.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot)

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21.—In the trial
of a James Howard, charged with being
a principal in the Goebel shooting, the
defense rested its testimony this after-
noon. Several witnesses for the prose-
cution were heard in rebuttal and some
witnesses were introduced by the de-
fense attacking the character of
James Stubblefield, the Clay county
ex-deputy sheriff, who testified that
Howard confided to him that he fired
the shot that killed Goebel. Others of
Stubblefield's neighbors testified for
the prosecution in rebuttal on this
point and pronounced him a man of
good reputation.

Declines to Be Senator.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot)

Salt Lake, Sept. 21.—Judge Powers
has given out a signed statement de-
clining his appointment by Acting Gov-
ernor Nebeker to the United States
Senate, on the ground that under the
Quay precedent the Senate would re-
fuse to seat him.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Germans Shell the Pei Tang
Forts and Town.

THAT HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

Pei Ta Chu Taken by United States Troops
Under General Wilson—Country Grow-
ing Less Hostile and More Peaceful—
The Slaughtering of Five Thousand Chi-
nese by Cossacks Explained by a Mem-
ber of an Ohio University Faculty—Move-
ments of Li Hung Chang.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot)

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received
here from Taku, dated to-day says:

"Yesterday evening the Pei Tang forts
opened fire on the Russian infantry
camp, wounding 35 men. Since early this
morning a German Howitzer battery has
been shelling the forts and town."

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The following
dispatch, received at the War Depart-
ment yesterday from General Chaffee,
was made public this morning:

"Taku."

"To Adjutant-General, Washington:
"Pekin, Sept. 19.—Rockhill-Wilson ex-
pedition returned; object successfully ac-
complished; no casualties to our troops.
Forsyth's squadron scouted northeast
forty miles to relieve native Christians;
returned, bringing in 14. Surrounding
country daily growing less hostile and
more peaceful. As yet no conditions can
determine questions. "CHAFFEE."
The date of this cablegram, Pekin,
September 18, shows that close commu-
nication has been established with the
Chinese capital.

THAT HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

New York, Sept. 21.—Concerning the
massacre of five thousand Chinese at
Blagoveshensk by Russians, the Even-
ing Post contains an account from G.
Frederick Wright, one of the faculty
of Oberlin, Ohio, College, who was erro-
neously reported killed at Pekin. The
letter is written from Irkutsk, Siberia,
under date of August 6th.

As soon as the Russian troops went
down the river in transports (July 14)
the fort at Aygun began, without warn-
ing, to fire upon passing steamboats,
and on the 15th fire was opened upon
Blagoveshensk and several Russian tor-
pedoes were burned opposite the fort. The
actual injury inflicted by the Chinese
was slight, but the terror caused by it
was indescribable and drove the cos-
sacks into a frenzy of rage. The peace-
able Chinese, to the number of 3,000 or
4,000 in the city, were expelled in great
numbers, being forced upon rafts en-
tirely inadequate.

PEI TA CHU TAKEN.

(Copyright 1900, The Associated Press.)
Pekin, Monday, Sept. 17, via Taku,
Thursday, Sept. 20.—General James H.
Wilson, the American commander, took
Pei Ta Chu this morning. No details of
the affair have been learned, but the
British officials have received a dispatch
announcing that the "Temples were taken
according to arrangements."

It is expected that General Wilson will
move on San Hai Tien and destroy the
Chinese arsenal at that place.

The Germans moved westward to-day
and it is doubtful if they co-operated in
the taking of Pei Ta Chu.

Japanese scout reports that the sur-
rounding country is free of the enemy.
No word has been received from the
Sixth United States Cavalry column,
which is operating in the northeast.

EARL LI'S MOVEMENTS.

(Copyright 1900, The Associated Press.)
Tien Tsin, Thursday, Sept. 20, via
Shanghai, Friday, Sept. 21.—Li Hung
Chang has arrived here and is domiciled
in his own yamen under a cossack
guard. His reception here was a repeti-
tion of his reception at Tong Ku, only
the Russian and Japanese officers calling
on him, those of the other nations not
taking part in it.

GERMANY AWAITING ANSWER.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The Berliner Tage-
blatt, in the course of an inspired ar-
ticle, says:

"Russia, France and the United States
have not yet answered the German note.
The answers received will not be pub-
lished now in order to avoid the impres-
sion that they are intended to play off
one Power against the other."

"France's formal answer—although the
French opinions so far heard, are favora-
ble—will depend upon Russia's which, it
is here, surmised, will be delayed."

"With respect to the offer of the Chi-
nese government to send a special mis-
sion to Berlin to express regret for the
murder of Baron von Ketteler, I can
say that this may be accepted later. At
present we have no diplomatic relations
with China."

The Lokal Anzeiger declares, upon al-
leged authority, that Germany expects
not only a mere mandarin, but a mem-
ber of the Chinese nobility as a bearer
of the message of regret.

BELIEF OF EUROPE.

London, Sept. 22, 4 a. m.—It seems to
be generally believed throughout Europe
that Germany purposely proposed her
demand that the foreign leaders
should be surrendered before negotia-
tions were commenced with a view of
delaying any general acceptance of her
proposal until Field Marshal Count von
Waldersee should arrive at Pekin.

In any event with Count von Walder-
see journeying northward and Li Hung
Chang conducting negotiations from
Tien Tsin matters must soon reach a
crisis. The manner of Earl Li's reception
seems to confirm the suspicions exist-
ing in Shanghai regarding his close un-
derstanding with Russia.

REMARKABLE FRIENDSHIP.

About four thousand Russian troops
and all the principal Russian officers
met him at Chung Liang Chen, half way
to Tien Tsin. A long conference was
held, at which the representative of any
other Power was present. This remark-
able friendship exists at a time when
two continents are ringing with the story
of massacres by the Russians in Amur.
The Moscow correspondent of the Stan-

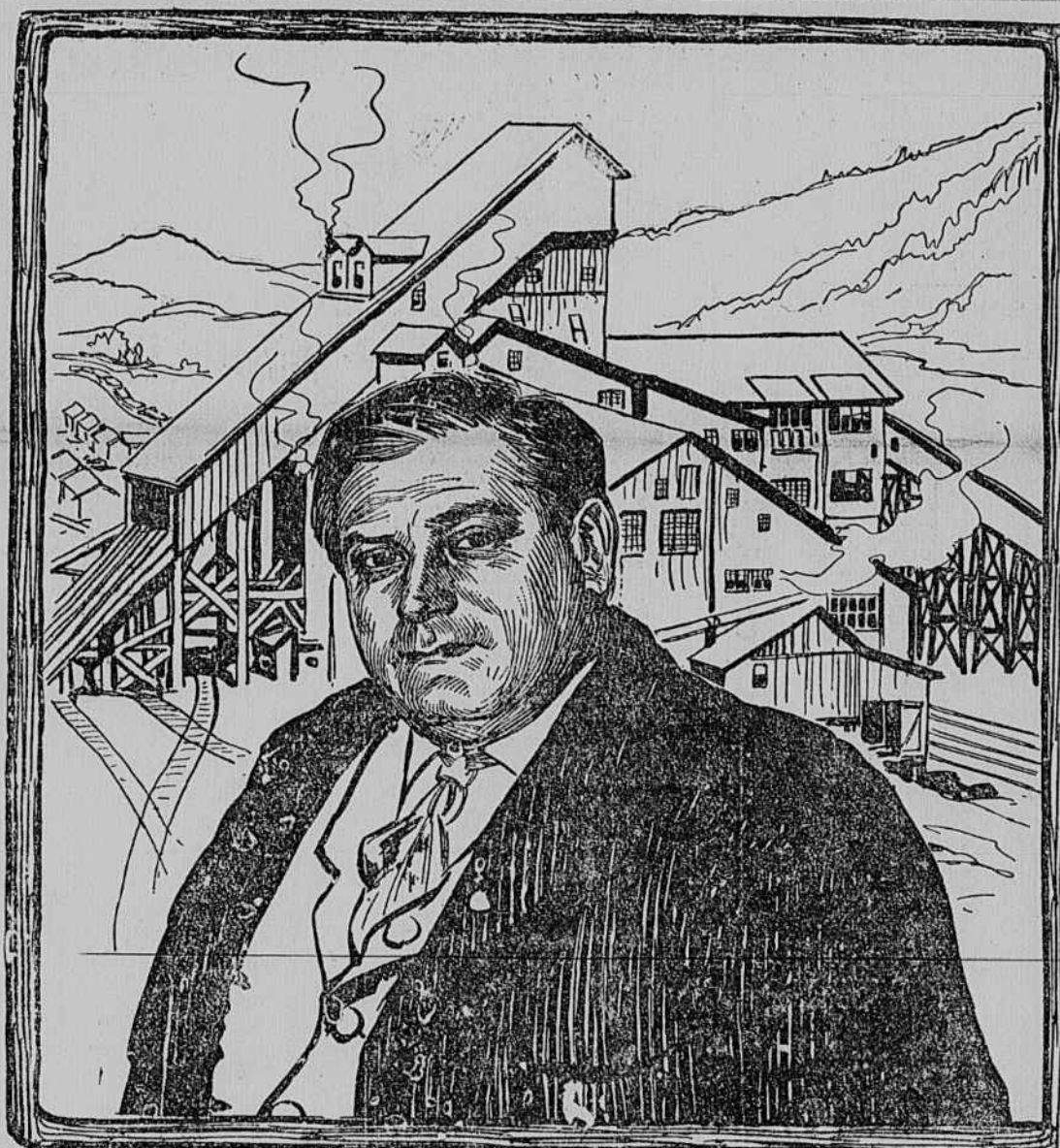
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OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Page 1, 5, 6.
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5.
Editorial—Page 4.
Virginia News—Page 8.
North Carolina News—Page 7.
Portsmouth News—Page 10.
Branley News—Page 11.
Shipping—Page 12.
Real Estate—Page 12.
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMAN DILCHER OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

One of the conspicuous leaders of the miners is Fred Dilcher, executive committeeman of the United Mine Workers of America.

uted along the public road between
Freeland and Jeddo. At noon a car-
load of them arrived in this city over
the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later
in the day several squads of deputies
came into town. They are all being
lodged in different parts of the city.

There were fewer cases of violence
to-day than on yesterday, when the
mine workers in various parts of this
section were attacked on their way
to and from work. The presence of the
increased number of watchmen and
deputies may have accounted for this
improved condition.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 21.—Evan Davis,
watchman at Hickory Ridge colliery,
was shot early this morning by an
unknown person as he was patrolling
the colliery. The bullet entered his
left side, inflicting a serious if not
fatal wound. Davis saw a man run
toward the engine house, and before
he fell to the ground from exhaustion
he fired six shots at the fleeing assas-
sin, but none of the bullets apparently
took effect.

LATER FROM SHENANDOAH.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 21.—Superin-
tendent Boyd, Inside Foreman Foley
and Breaker Bosses James and Wil-
liam Mitchell, of Indian Ridge colliery,
at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, were re-
turning home from their work when
they were met at the Lehigh Valley
station by a mob with sticks and
stones. The mine officials drew revolv-
ers and fired. The mob became fur-
ious after one of its number was shot,
and attempted to close in on the offi-
cials. They ran up Lloyd street to
O'Hara's stable, where they were im-
prisoned for two hours. The mob
threatened to burn the stable, but

MR. WU INFORMED.

At 3:30 o'clock Minister Wu called
by appointment upon Acting Secretary
Hill and was handed a memorandum
embodying the response of the United
States Government to the request of
Prince Ching that Mr. Conger or some
other person be immediately empow-
ered to begin negotiations with the
Chinese authorities for a final settle-
ment. The Minister came away with
a dissatisfied expression upon his face.
Next came M. Thibault, the French
charge. A few minutes' conversation
sufficed to impart to him orally just
as he had made his own inquiry, the
answer to it.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Then Baron Sternberg, the German
charge, who had been notified of the
readiness of the State Department to
make answer to the German note, called
and was given that answer. He
hastened away to cable it to his Gov-
ernment.

The Department then sent the an-
swer to the Russian inquiry forward
by messenger and directed cablegrams
containing the substance of the an-
swers to its diplomatic representatives
abroad. Thus closed one of the most
interesting and important phases of
the Chinese entanglement.

REFUSED TO MAKE STATEMENTS.

The State Department absolutely re-
fused to make any statement as to the
nature of the answers, taking the
ground that to do so would be a vi-
olation of the diplomatic proprieties.
However, it was calculated that all of
these answers will have reached their
destinations abroad by to-morrow, it
was promised that the text of the
communications should be given to the

will be no imprisonment of men to work
and there is plenty of work both for
mechanics and laborers.

FOOTING UP THE LOSSES.

A. J. Youens, inspector for the Gal-
veston Board of Underwriters, is foot-
ing up the losses. He has finished the
district east of Twenty-fifth street, and
finds that in the territory of total de-
struction east of that street, 1,849
houses were destroyed. His diagram
shows that from five to seven blocks
of the district lying along the Gulf of
Mexico and west of Forty-second
street was shorn clear of buildings.